

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

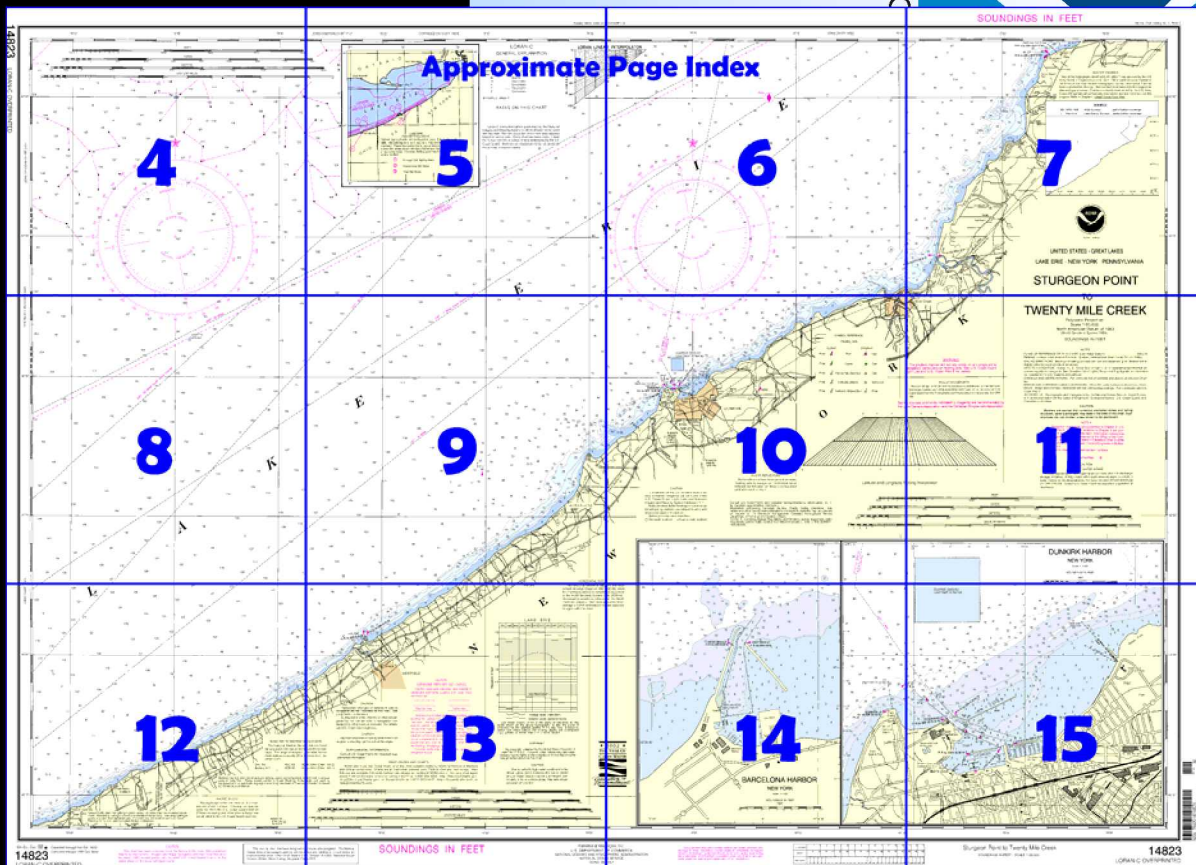
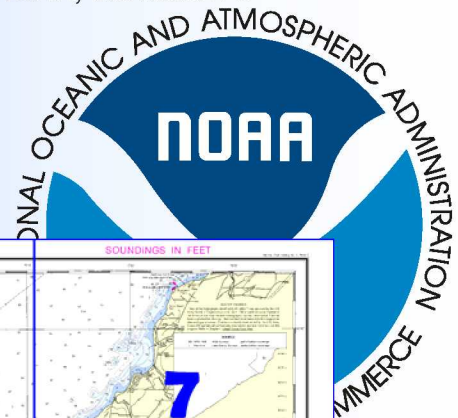
## Sturgeon Point to Twenty Mile Creek

(NOAA Chart 14823)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

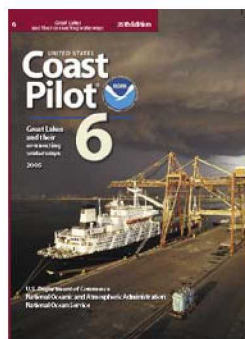
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 6, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(191) Between **Sturgeon Point** (42°41.4'N., 79°02.9'W.) and **Silver Creek**, about 12 miles SW, the hydrography is less regular. W of **Big Sister Creek**, about 2 miles from Sturgeon Point, an unmarked boulder ledge with a least depth of 3 feet extends 2 miles offshore.

(192) **Cattaraugus Creek** is about 9.5 miles SW of Sturgeon Point. A dredged channel protected by breakwaters leads to a small turning basin on the N side of the channel just inside the breakwaters, thence to the first

railroad bridge, about 0.6 mile above the mouth of the creek. The ends of the breakwaters are marked by lights. The channel inside the breakwaters is narrow and unmarked with numerous turns. Because of changing conditions, mariners are advised to seek local knowledge before transiting the creek. Several marinas in the creek provide transient berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, marine supplies, towing, and

launching ramps. Mobile lifts to 20 tons are available for hull and minor engine repairs. In 1977, depths of 2 to 10 feet were reported alongside the berths.

(193) Between Cattaraugus Creek and Silver Creek, a stony ledge extends 1.5 miles from shore. From Silver Creek, the shoreline trends generally SW for 10 miles to Dunkirk, and shoal water extends about 0.8 mile offshore.

(194) **Dunkirk Harbor**, about 35 miles SW of Buffalo Harbor, is in an indentation of the shore between **Battery Point** on the E and **Point Gratiot** on the W. The harbor serves the town of **Dunkirk, N.Y.**

(196) **Dunkirk Light** (42°29.6'N., 79°21.2'W.), 82 feet above the water, is shown from a white square tower with an attached dwelling on Point Gratiot.

(202) Small-craft facilities SW of the city dock provide gasoline, diesel fuel, water, sewage pump-out, marine supplies, and a launching ramp. Mobile lifts to 1½ tons are available for emergency hull and minor engine repairs.

(203) Between Gratiot Point and **Van Buren Point** (42°27.2'N., 79°25.0'W.), 4.3 miles SW, a rocky bank with less than 20 feet of water extends 1 mile from shore. From Van Buren Point, the shoreline trends SW for about 12 miles to Barcelona Harbor. The shore is clear to within 0.7 mile except just W of Van Buren Point where depths to 19 feet extend 1.2 miles off.

(204) **Barcelona Harbor**, just E of the mouth of **Chautaugua Creek**, is about 17 miles SW of Dunkirk. Although it is not protected from E winds or strong winds from any direction, it is sometimes used as a harbor of refuge by light-draft vessels. A large white building with a red roof is prominent on the W side of the harbor entrance.

(205) The harbor is entered from Lake Erie through a dredged entrance channel between two converging breakwaters to a harbor basin just inside. A light marks the W breakwater and the outer end of the E breakwater. In May 2002, the controlling depth was 7.8 feet in the channel (except for shoaling to 5 feet along the NW edge of the channel from the outer end of the W breakwater to the West Breakwater Light), thence depths of 6 to 8 feet were in the basin with lesser depths along the edges.

(206) An unmarked channel leads from the harbor basin SE to the city dock. In 1977, depths of 4 feet were reported in the channel and along the N 200 feet of the W face of the dock. A marina on the SW side of the harbor provides transient berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, and marine supplies. Mobile lifts to 9 tons are available for hull and gasoline engine repairs. In 1977, depths of 4 feet were reported alongside the berths.

(207) Erie Harbor is about 28 miles SW of Barcelona. The intermediate shore has no shoals beyond a distance of about 0.7 mile. The **State boundary** between New York and Pennsylvania is about 10 miles SW of Barcelona.



# Table of Selected Chart Notes

## Pump-out facilities ⓘ

Corrected through NM Oct. 19/02  
Corrected through LNM Oct. 08/02

### CAUTION

#### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

### CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

### RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

### RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.214" northward and 0.844" eastward to agree with this chart.

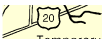
### CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location)    ◯ (Approximate location)



### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

### CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

### COPYRIGHT

No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign waters shown on this chart.

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Buffalo, New York.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



### NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Erie, Pa.	KEC-58	162.40 MHz (Chan. WX-2)
Buffalo, N.Y.	KEB-98	162.55 MHz (Chan. WX-1)

Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

Gas pipelines and wells contain natural gas under pressure and damage to these installations would create an immediate fire hazard. Vessels anchoring in Lake Erie should do so with caution after noting the underwater, and therefore concealed, positions of all oil and gas wells, pipelines submerged cables and other installations.

### WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for details.

### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

### CAUTION

#### POTABLE WATER INTAKE

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.



### SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "I" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Other outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

Vessel Traffic Services calling-in point; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement. Mandatory calling-in points are identified numerically. Voluntary calling-in points are identified alphabetically. For additional information see U.S. Coast Pilot 6 and the U.S. and Canadian Notice to Mariners.

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association.

### CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

**AUTHORITIES.** Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

**BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES.** When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.

**SAILING DIRECTIONS.** Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

### NOTES

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum).....569.2 ft.  
Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

**SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.** For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION.** Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation. See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

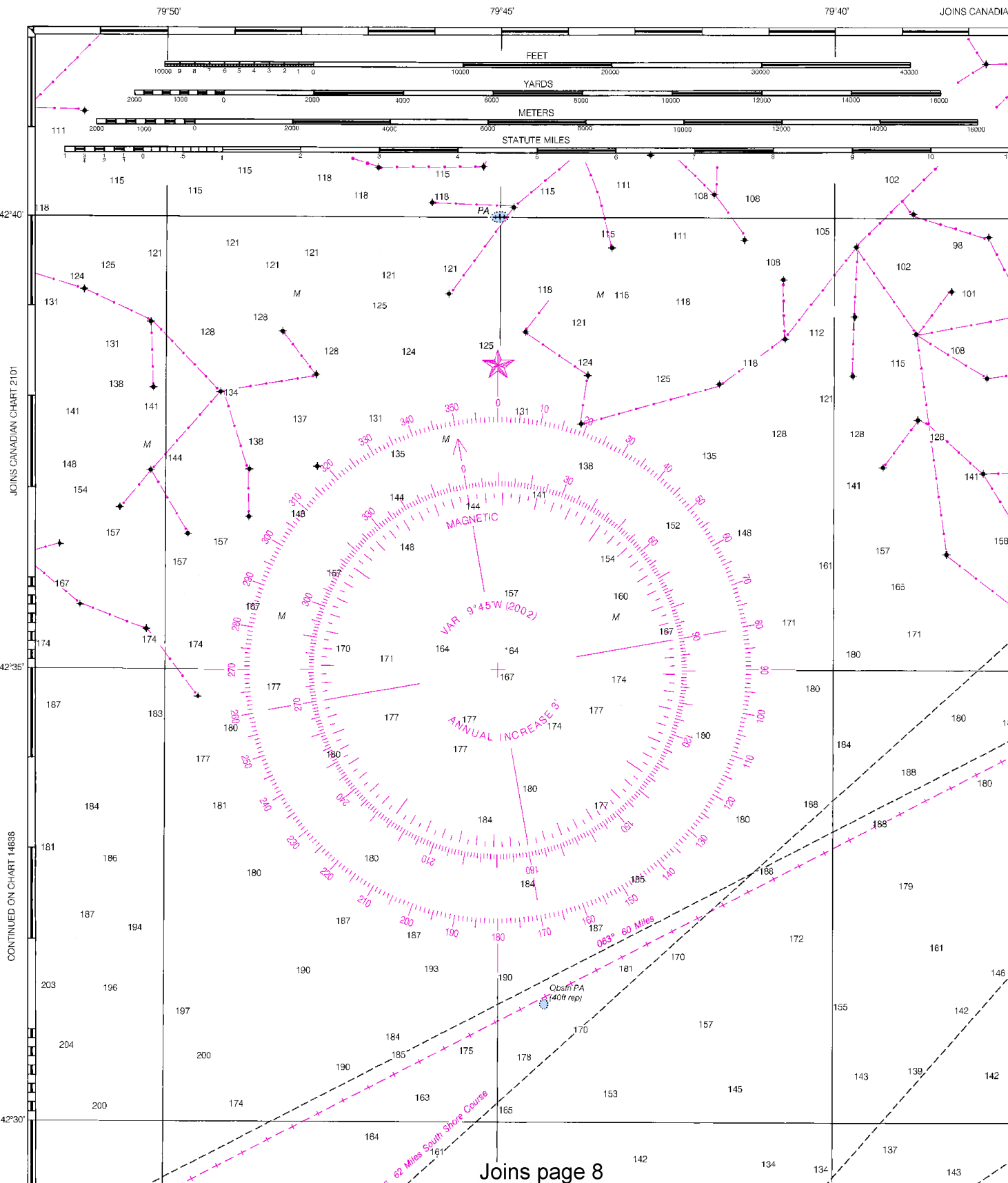
### PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

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LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

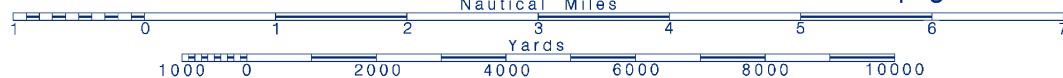
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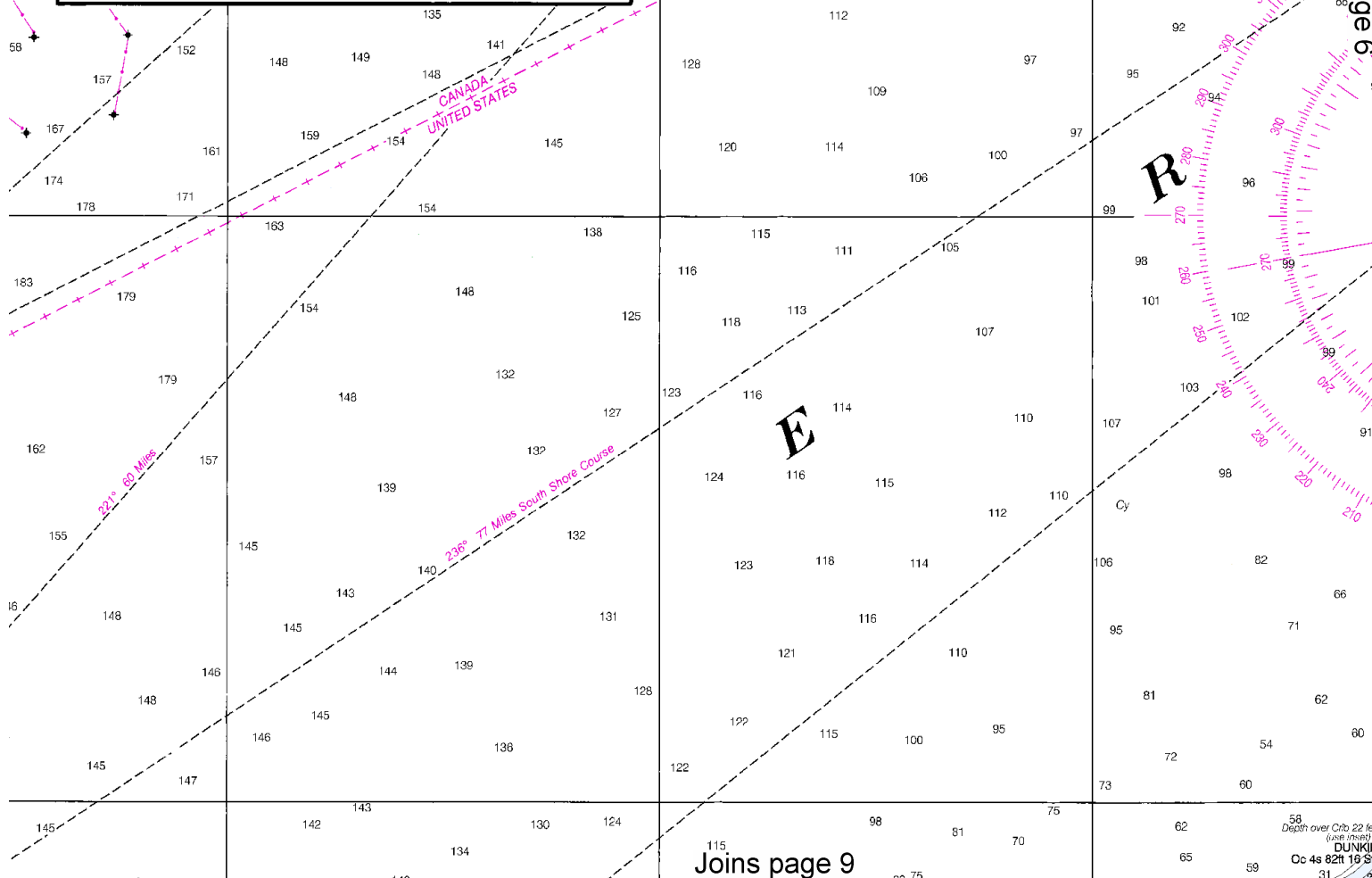
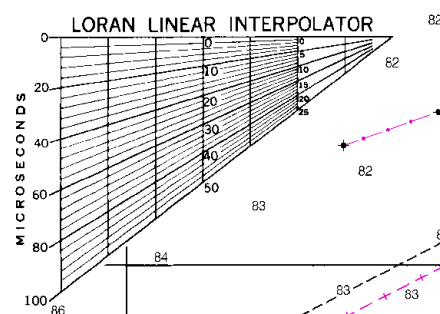


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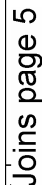
SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.



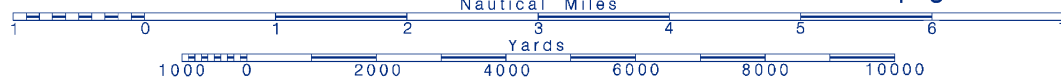


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Joins page 10

See Note on page 5.

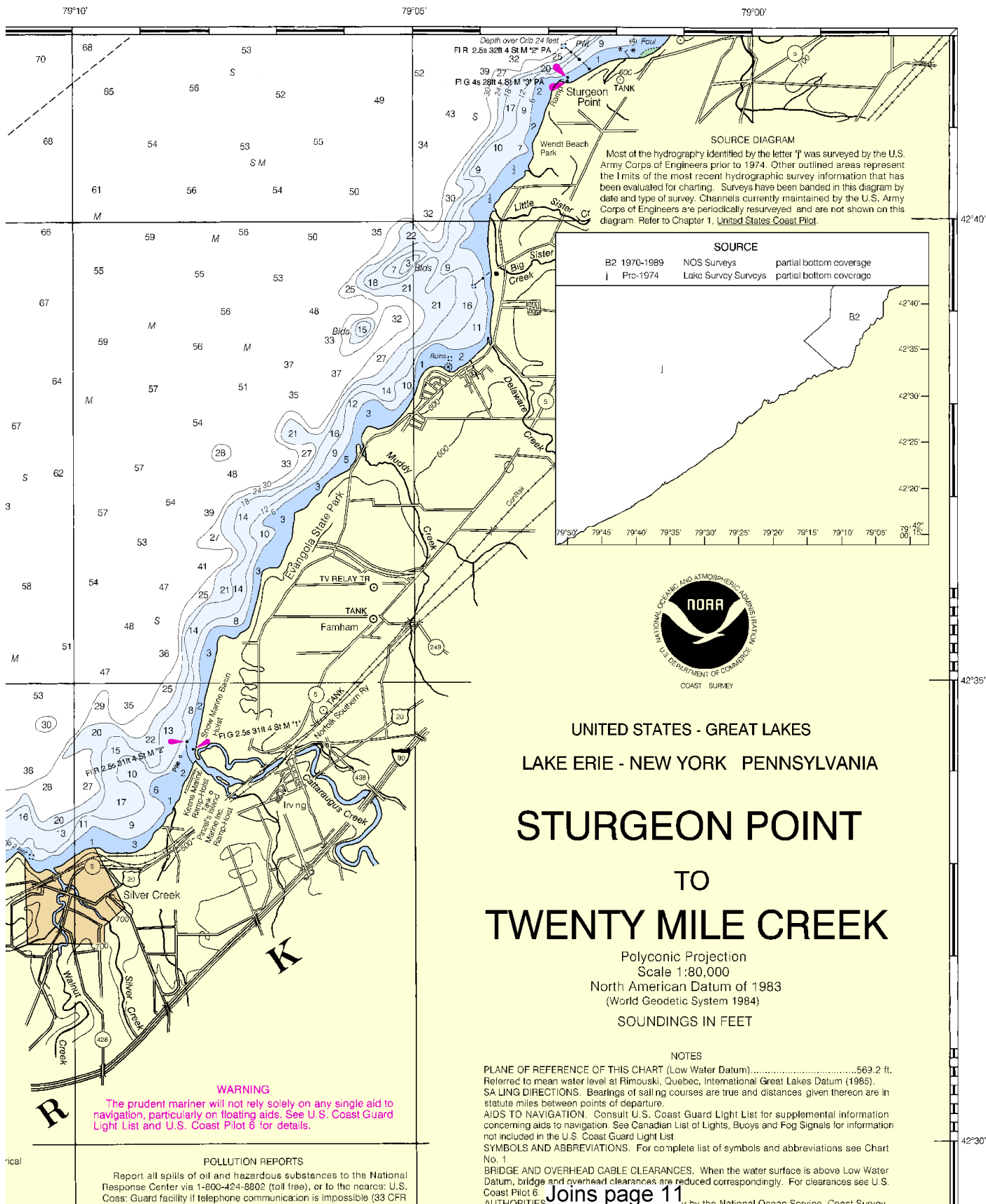


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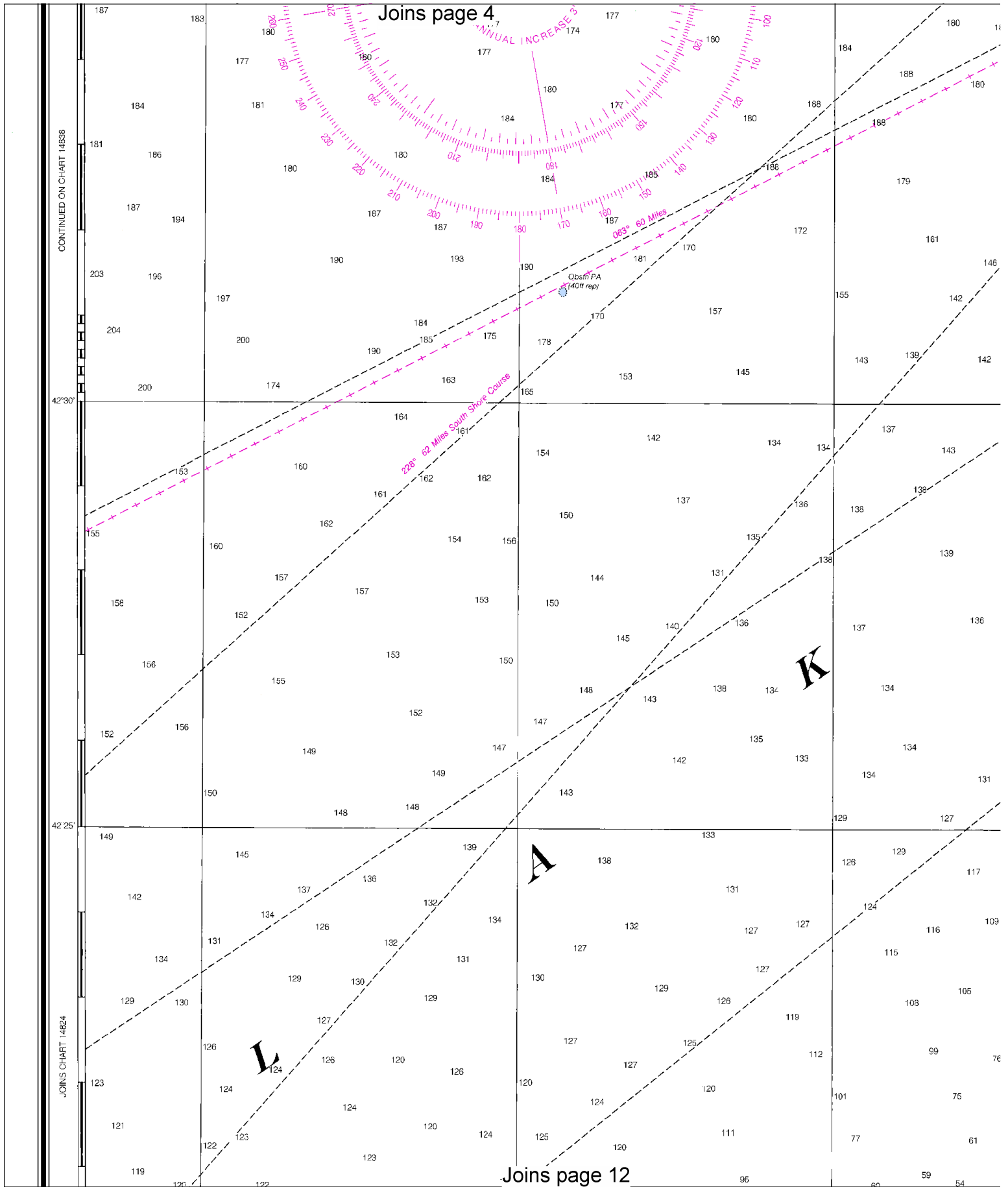
# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 4, Panel D



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0110 1/29/2010.

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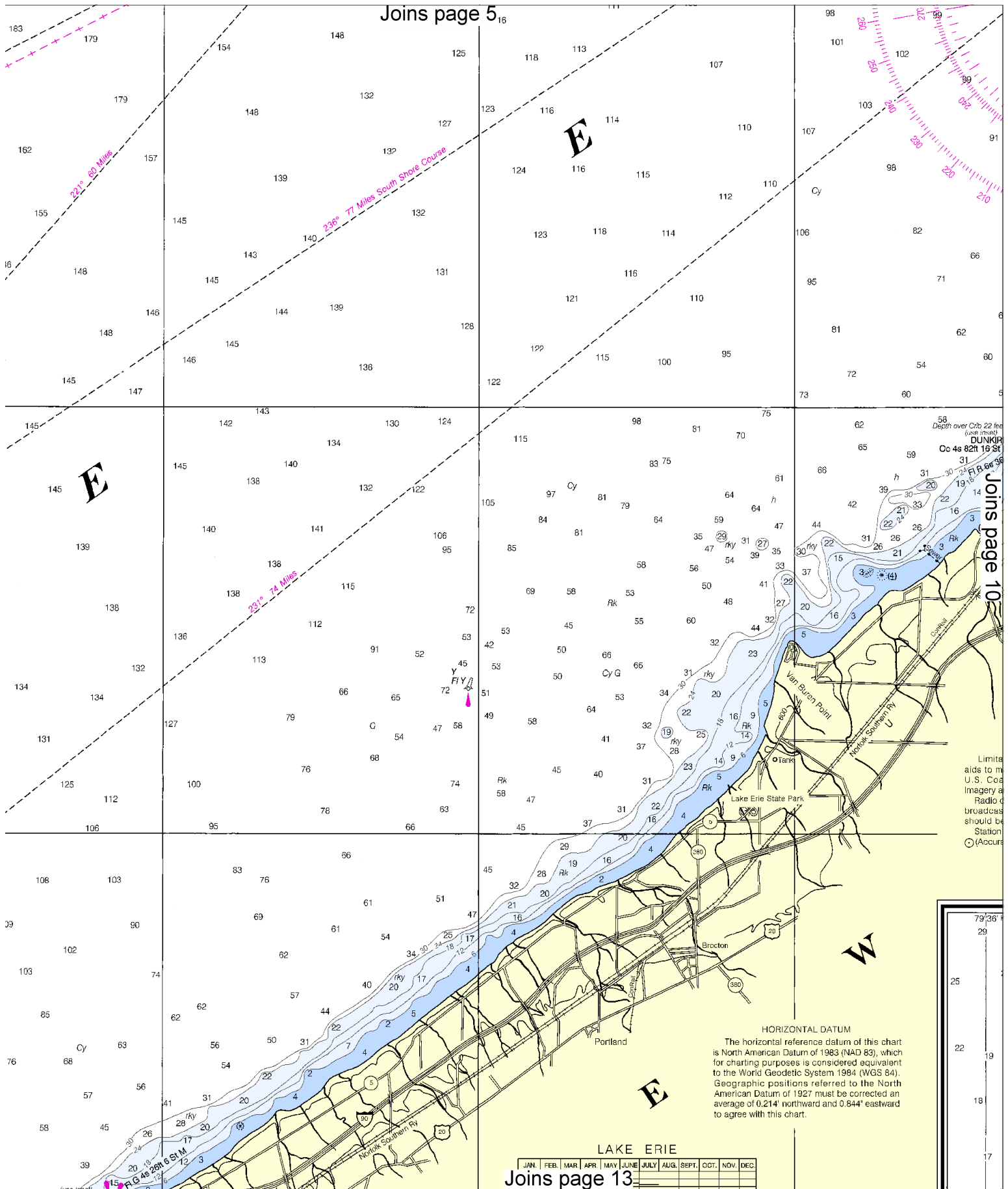
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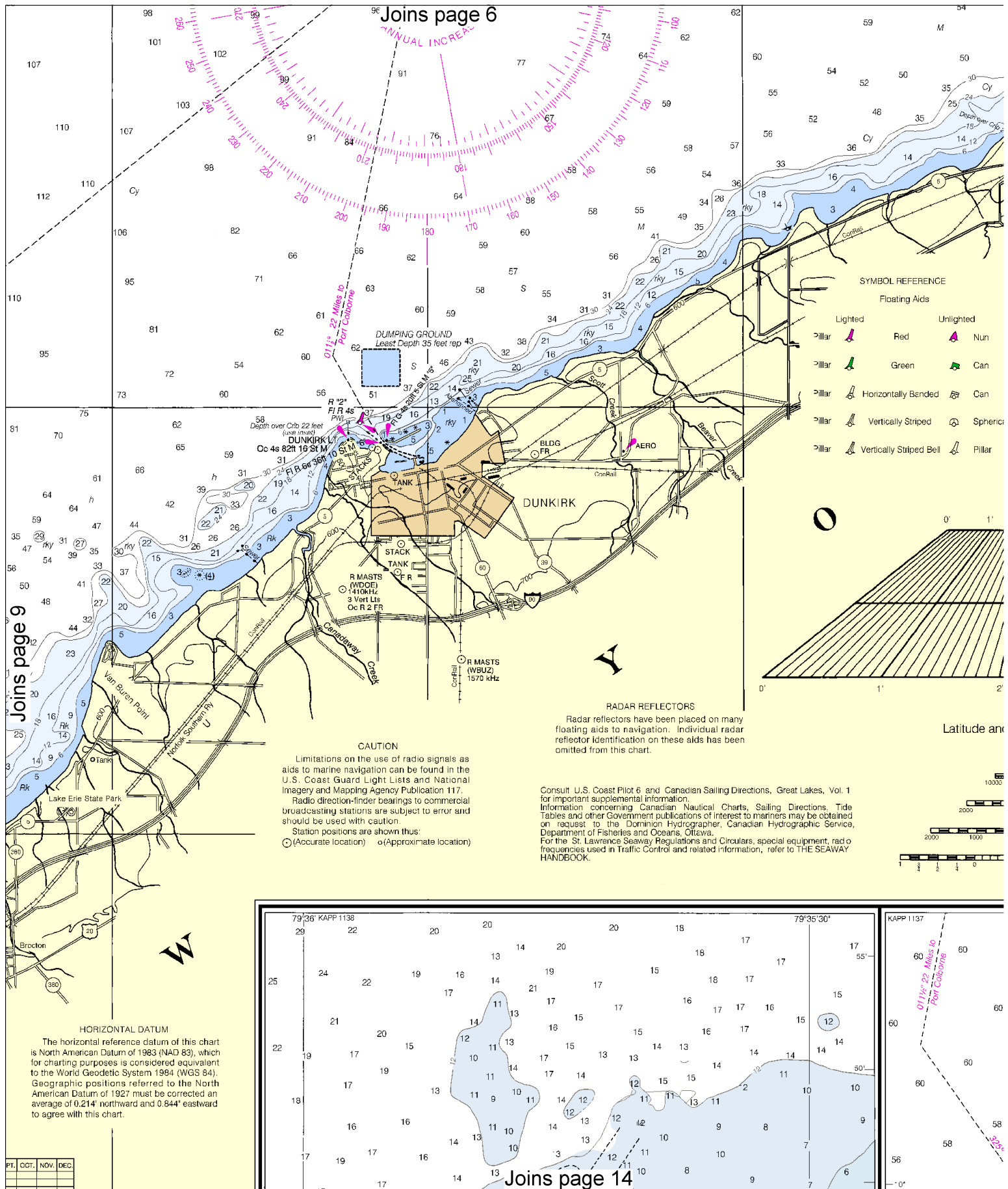
SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.









Joins page 6

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

**SYMBOL REFERENCE**

Floating Aids	
Lighted	Unlighted
Pillar Red	Nun
Pillar Green	Can
Pillar Horizontally Banded	Can
Pillar Vertically Striped	Spheric
Pillar Vertically Striped Bell	Pillar

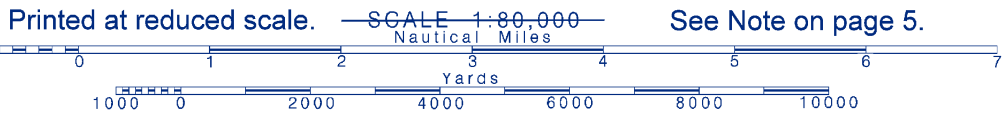
**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

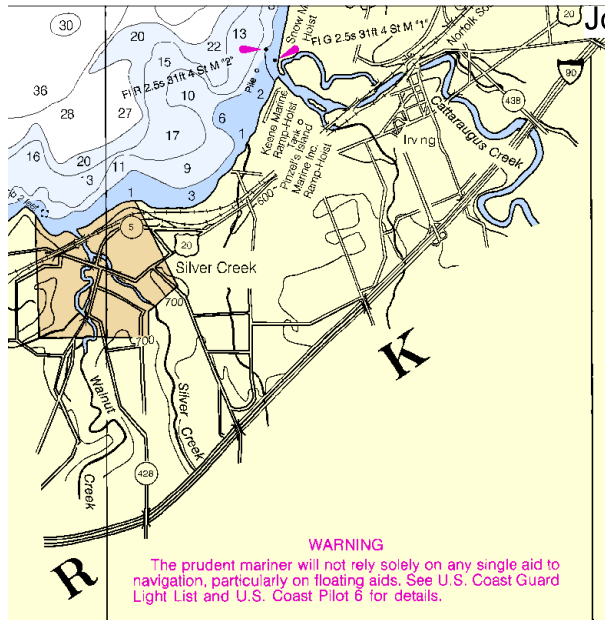
**CAUTION**  
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.  
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.  
Station positions are shown thus:  
○ (Accurate location)    ◦ (Approximate location)

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 and Canadian Sailing Directions, Great Lakes, Vol. 1 for important supplemental information.  
Information concerning Canadian Nautical Charts, Sailing Directions, Tide Tables and other Government publications of interest to mariners may be obtained on request to the Dominion Hydrographer, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.  
For the St. Lawrence Seaway Regulations and Circulars, special equipment, radio frequencies used in Traffic Control and related information, refer to THE SEAWAY HANDBOOK.

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.214' northward and 0.844' eastward to agree with this chart.

PT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.

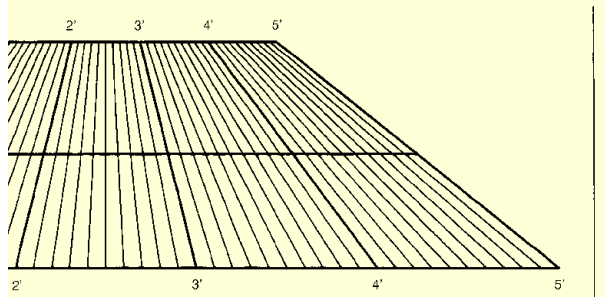




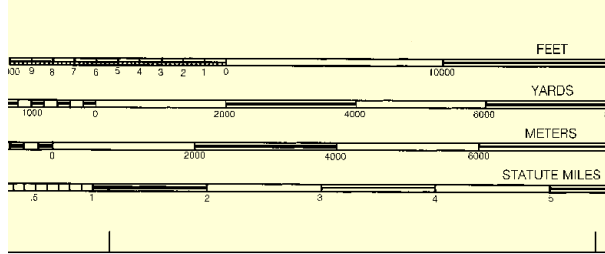
**POLLUTION REPORTS**

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association.



nd Longitude Plotting Interpolator



Joins page 7

UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES

LAKE ERIE - NEW YORK PENNSYLVANIA

# STURGEON POINT TO TWENTY MILE CREEK

Polyconic Projection  
Scale 1:80,000  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

## NOTES

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum).....563.2 ft. Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

**SAILING DIRECTIONS.** Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION.** Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation. See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.** For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

**BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES.** When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.

**AUTHORITIES.** Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

## CAUTION

Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted stakes and fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart. Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Buffalo, New York.

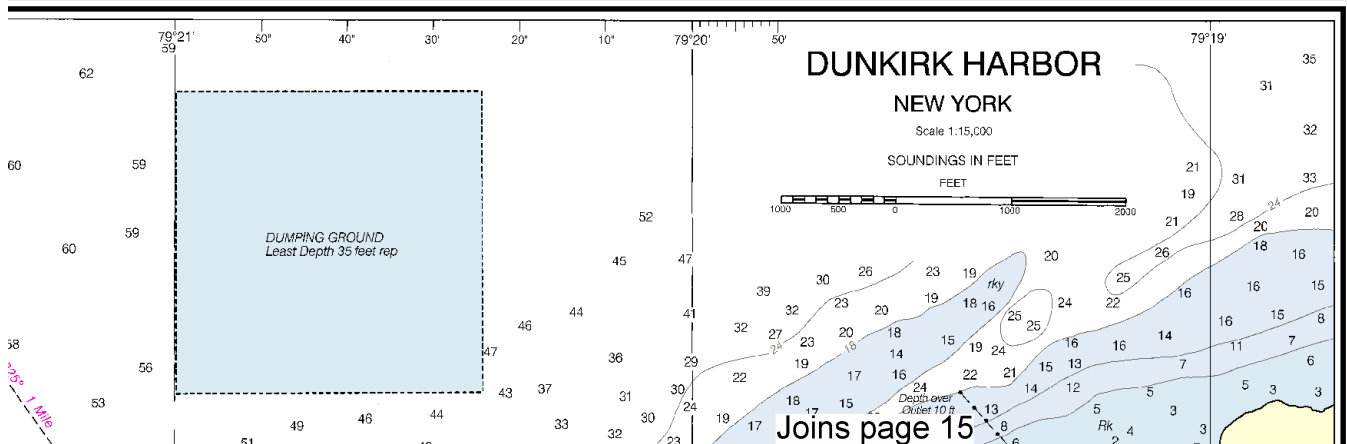
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

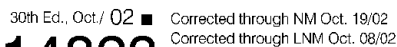
Pump-out facilities ☉

## CAUTION

### POTABLE WATER INTAKE

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.





LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

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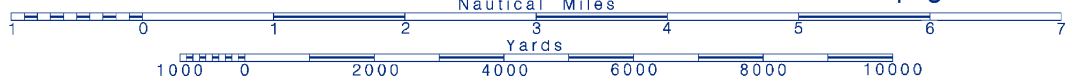
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or improvements to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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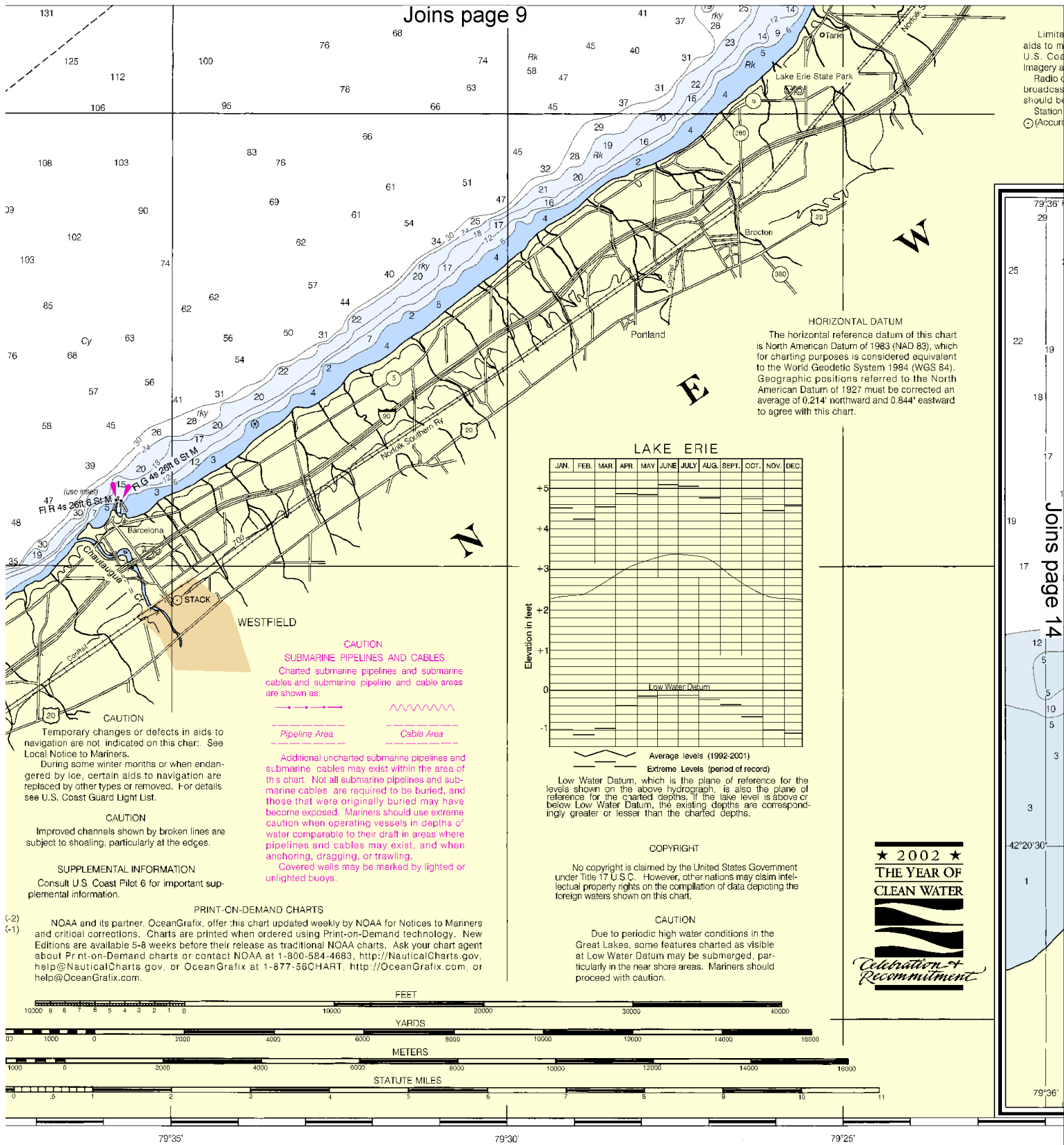


SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

PT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
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NSN 7642014010574  
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 14XCO14823



## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

### Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 216-902-6117

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 716-843-9527

**Canadian Coast Guard (RCC Trenton)** – 1-800-267-7270 or 613-965-3870

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENC<sup>®</sup>s are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENC<sup>®</sup>s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENC<sup>®</sup>s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNC<sup>™</sup>s are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNC<sup>™</sup>s comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNC<sup>™</sup>s and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).